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A.— AN OFFER OF PEARLS.

If a man stood in the market-place
And offered pearls for sale
At rates the poorest could afford,
You'd purchase, without fail.

Thus, SOZODONT, cheap, wholesome, pure,
Stands in the market-place,
And offers pearls of fairest sheen,
To all the human race.

Pearls, free from specks of foul decay,
Sound, strong and healthful too;
Good teeth bring health,—then buy and prove
This pretty fable true.

GEMMED WITH PEARLS.

A mouth gemmed with pearls flashes radiance every time it opens. The contrast between the ruby of lovely lips and the pearly teeth they inclose has winged the fancy of many a poet. SOZODONT, fair ones, is the thing that most contributes to adorn the feminine mouth. It is pure, it is aromatic, it retains the natural color of teeth incrusted with yellow tartar. No gritty or other objectionable ingredient contaminates it, its odor is balmy, and its purifying operation thorough.

Use Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned South American appetizer and invigorator of exquisite flavor.

WALL

STREET

MEN

Will find "The Club" on sale at news-stands.

"The Club" is a new paper, handsomely illustrated and devoted to club life for men and women.

Subscription price One Dollar. Ten Cents a Copy. All periodical dealers.

"THE CLUB,"

60 FIFTH-AVE., N. Y.

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Main branch office, 1,238 Broadway, corner 31st-st.
153 4th-ave., corner 14th-st.
270 West 23d-st., corner 8th-ave.
106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.
62 Avenue A, near East 4th-st.
760 3d-ave., entrance 47th-st.
1,026 3d-ave., between 60th and 61st sts.
180 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave.
1,092 9th-ave., near 68th-st.
1,708 1st-ave., near 89th-st.
162 Bowery, near Broome-st.
69 Liberty-st.

IN OTHER CITIES.

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Washington—No. 1,322 F-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1891.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The total number of lives lost by the sinking of the Italian steamer Taormina off the Greek coast was sixty-four. ═══ Italy has practically decided to support England's policy in regard to the Dardanelles affair. ═══ The Trades-Union Congress at Newcastle held its closing session. ═══ The rumor that Prince Bismärck had an apoplectic attack was unfounded. ═══ The coming elections in Chili will proceed upon the plan of universal suffrage.

Domestic.—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention have begun to arrive in Saratoga. ═══ The annual tub parade took place in Lenox, Mass., forty-five vehicles being in line. ═══ Twenty-five thousand people were at the State Fair grounds yesterday. ═══ The Nickel Plate road is suspected of cutting rates. ═══ A bold attempt at bank robbery in Effingham, Ill., resulted in the capture of two robbers. ═══ Crop reports indicate that a third of the corn crop has not yet matured. ═══ Four workmen were fatally hurt by a falling scaffold, at Saultsburg, Penn.

City and Suburban.—Collector Fassett received many messages of congratulation on his nomination for the Governorship. ═══ It was rumored that the Mayor was looking around for another Street Cleaning Commissioner. ═══ The New-York baseball team won a victory and suffered a defeat in games with the Cleveland men; Pittsburg twice defeated Brooklyn. ═══ Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Ocypete, Kildeer, Longford, Ludwig, Loantaka and Castaway. ═══ Stocks dull and without feature, aside from a heavy fall in Richmond Terminal. The general market was not much affected by it, and rallying on the bank statement, closed strong and generally small fractions higher.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 64; average, 70.

The latest news from Chicago touching the World's Fair is particularly good news. It is given out that of the $5,000,000 subscribed by the citizens of that city in aid of the great enterprise over $2,000,000 have already been collected, and that when $40,000 more are raised from this source another $5,000,000 in bonds voted by the city will become available. These facts are well calculated to induce outsiders to pay in their subscriptions promptly, since it is in human nature to help those who help themselves. Having practically demonstrated that she intends to do her whole duty by the Fair, Chicago is in a position to call upon the rest of creation to do theirs.

The extraordinary cordiality manifested by the Czar and his people toward the French on the occasion of the recent visit to Cronstadt of the superb fleet of Admiral Gervais would appear not to have been altogether of a disinterested nature. For the Russian Government has taken advantage of the enthusiasm aroused throughout France by the reception of the republican fleet at St. Petersburg to negotiate a loan of 500,000,000 francs at Paris. The Muscovite Minister of Finance had already made an unsuccessful attempt to raise the money, which is urgently needed, last spring at Paris, the failure being due to the refusal of the Rothschilds at the last moment to have anything to do with the matter in consequence of the persecution to which the members of their race and faith are being subjected in Russia. In the present instance, however, the Czar's Minister of Finance has been more fortunate. For striking the French iron at a moment when it was white with the heat of enthusiasm he secured his loan from a syndicate of the leading Paris bankers. The French return of the Czar's hospitality to their fleet must therefore be regarded of the most ample and magnificent character.

Our London correspondent is unable to discover any signs of agitation on the part of the British public concerning the discovery that Balmaceda's plunder was conveyed from Valparaiso in a British man-of-war. It is not thought that anybody will wish to fight England on account of it, and therefore the public mind is tranquil. Possibly when the incident gets into Parliament it will show itself more interesting. It is now said that the British Minister, Mr. Kennedy, advised the commander of the Espiegle to take the silver because he was jealous of the American Minister, Mr. Egan, and believing Balmaceda's success to be certain, he wished to place the Dictator under obligations to his Government.

A QUESTION OF DUTY.

A powerful appeal will be made this year to the consciences of all sincere temperance men in New-York. They know what the party in power has done. Its success was obtained by favor of the liquor interest, and has been used as if the party were the mere tool of that interest. On the other hand, there is offered in the resolution adopted by the Republican Convention a solution which will not gratify prohibitory extremists, but which is commended to the sober sense of those who hold it a sacred duty to secure practical results.

The proposal is to grant local option to counties, cities and towns, so that the people of each may decide for themselves whether the liquor traffic within their borders shall be suppressed or tolerated, and then to impose a general tax upon the traffic wherever the people decide to permit it. Everywhere it will be restricted by such a license law as the Legislature may deem wise. In the localities where the people themselves want Prohibition it will be prohibited.

In judging this plan it must be kept in mind that a prohibitory law, if enacted in this State, could not be enforced at all in many of the larger cities. In this city, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, and other cities, it would be a dead letter, a blot on the statute-book, because openly violated, and a disgrace to the State. Moreover, the example of utter failure to enforce the law in these cities would operate powerfully to prevent its enforcement in the smaller cities and towns. Wherever the majority of the people are opposed to it, this enactment will be found absolutely worthless for practical reform, a discredit to the State, and a serious obstacle to the maintenance of the authority of law.

This is a government of the people, by the people. In every locality they have power to elect the officers upon whom the enforcement of the laws must depend. If the people of any city or town are hostile to a measure, and will not elect officers who will enforce it, that measure can do harm but no good. The best thing that it is possible to do, the only honorable thing to the State and to the people themselves, is to place upon the voters the responsibility of deciding what restrictions they will impose upon the traffic in liquor. If they decide to prohibit the same majority that so decides may be expected to find means to enforce the law. It can elect officials who are known to be willing and trustworthy. If they decide not to prohibit upon the majority will fall the consequences and the discredit, and year by year their own intelligence will enable them to judge whether property is as valuable, society as pure, government as economical, and order as well maintained, as in localities which exclude the traffic entirely. Under the influence of such a perpetual comparison the stimulus to suppress the traffic will be infinitely stronger than if its suppression were attempted everywhere, but at most points defeated by the refusal of the people to sustain it.

It is a matter of conscience for true temperance men whether this is not the best thing they have power to do in New-York. If it is, they are bound to do the best thing possible, and to waste no more time and strength in attempting that which cannot be done. Other questions there are on which the votes of true temperance men are needed. They have no right to throw away their influence on all other issues, National and State, in fighting for an impracticable thing. They have no right by their votes to give victory to the party of free rum and of corruption in State government, because the majority of the people will not now sustain or enforce a prohibitory law for the whole State.

WISE GOVERNMENT IN CHILI.

It is clear that the statesmen composing the Chilian Junta are vindicating the good fortune of their arms by administration both temperate and wise. They are proceeding on lines that are novel in the history of revolutionary movements in Spanish America. Hitherto the first business of a successful revolutionist movement has been to slaughter its enemies. The apprehension of such atrocities constituted one of the main objections in foreign countries to any form of recognition that could have the effect of strengthening the insurgent cause. The history of Chili, it is true, has been that of a peaceable and progressive people, but the very incident, the absence of which in the past had so nobly distinguished Chili from other of the South American States, came at last, and with it the necessary fear of shocking consequences. To an extent those consequences have appeared, but they are mild indeed compared with the form in which they are usually manifested. The Junta have ordered several executions, but these are to be defended as necessary. No one has been harmed simply because he sustained Balmaceda. All the executions authorized have been those of persons whose conduct was inexcusably cruel and malignant, and even such acts of vengeance have been few.

The merciful methods of the Junta have had their natural effect in establishing order and in solidifying the Junta's strength. The people have been attracted toward the new Government and have made its cause their own. This is observable, especially in the quick re-establishment of social quiet and order. Such a feat after so bitter a war would have been impossible in a country whose citizens generally were less well-disposed toward social tranquillity or less inclined to sustain the Junta in fair and wise administration. A good, healthy spirit, however, has prevailed among the ruling classes in the republic. They have acted together cordially. Private ambitions have been restrained, and all have found a common and sufficient occupation in providing for present emergencies. It did not take long, in these circumstances, to subdue the disorderly elements and to place the Government in a position from which it can safely enter upon constructive work.

The naming of a day upon which the new national elections are to be held undoubtedly inspired the Chilian public with respect for the Junta's unselfish patriotism. That act was a clear witness that nothing was intended to be done subversive of the existing constitution. October 18, the date set, is near enough to satisfy the most scrupulous and far enough in the future to enable the necessary preparations to be surely made. On the day after Christmas the new President will take his seat, and from that time the machinery of government will go on as it was going before President Balmaceda's tyrannies and the Congress party's contumacy threw the country into convulsions.

The Junta's revolution legalizing Balmaceda's issue of paper money was another act of unerring wisdom. This money is now the only currency of the people, and the question of its legality and of the nation's responsibility was small, indeed, in comparison with the inevitable consequences of its repudiation. It amounts only to $27,000,000—not a large sum for a people so rich in natural resources and so energetic as are the Chilians to carry. Already, as the plain result of these acts enabling constitutional government to be resumed and allowing the paper currency, business has shown signs of reviving activity. A liberal government in Chili will soon eradicate all the darker traces of the revolution. It will open new avenues of commerce, attract immigration, and enlarge the political opportunities of the lower classes. These reforms, simple as they are, will be sufficient in a very few years to recover the wealth and strength lost in this unfortunate and unnecessary war.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The arrival yesterday from Europe of the Columbian World's Fair Committee, accompanied by two members of the Royal Commission appointed by Queen Victoria to organize the British participation in our great National celebration, marks an altogether new stage in the affairs of the projected Exhibition at Chicago. The enterprise has passed safely through the innumerable perils and difficulties which beset it from the moment when the site was awarded to the Windy City; it has survived the undignified quarrels and conflicts among its various promoters which did so much to impair and impede the early stages of its development; and it has now divested itself of its local drawbacks and errors and blossomed forth into a great National and international undertaking, in the success of which every patriotic citizen of the United States is equally interested.

The delegates who returned to this city yesterday went abroad bearing a commission from the United States Government, and it is as representatives of the latter that they have secured, during their stay abroad official promises of active participation in the Fair from the various Governments of the Old World. Great Britain has appointed a Royal Commission, presided over by the Prince of Wales, and France, Germany, Austria and Russia, besides most of the minor Powers, have also officially announced their intention of devoting large sums of Government money for expenses in connection with the proper representation of their respective countries at Chicago.

Nor will the participation of the foreign States in our great National undertaking be of an exclusively official character. For the manufacturers of Europe—and of England in particular—are determined to make an elaborate display of their various products and wares, not so much with the object of competing with our industries for the home market which is so efficiently protected by our tariff, but rather with the hope of maintaining their hold upon the markets of South America. Mr. W. McCormick, the resident American Commissioner in Europe for the Fair, has been shrewd enough to point out to the foreign manufacturers the opportunities afforded by the Chicago Exhibition of developing their trade with the southern portion of this continent; and they have not been slow to take the hint, with the result that a great but amicable international conflict between Europe and North America for the possession of the trade of South America will be fought out on the peaceful battle-field afforded by our Columbian Fair. That our countrymen may prove victorious in this great conflict is the ardent wish both of THE TRIBUNE and of all true-blue American citizens.

OUR DIRTY STREETS.

New-Yorkers who have been spending the summer in Europe are now returning home. Every steamer coming in discharges scores of them. They all come back, we are bound to believe, with increased affection for the metropolis. It suits them, everything considered, much better than any of the cities on the other side. "New-York is good enough for me," is the exclamation which springs to their tongues and is echoed in all their hearts. But, although this is so, a comparison is forced upon them as soon as they arrive which is infinitely to the disadvantage of this metropolis of ours in a very important particular. We believe that nine out of ten of these transatlantic travellers, if asked what it was that first struck them on getting back to town, would reply: "The abominable condition of the streets." A party of four of them, who recently reached home after a few months' sojourn abroad, were driven to their residence in the upper part of the island by way of Seventh-ave. And they all with one accord declared that the sight of it as they went along quite took their breath away, it was so disgracefully dirty. Nevertheless, as we all know, Seventh-ave. is by no means the dirtiest thoroughfare in the city. Scores of streets could be mentioned in comparison with which Seventh-ave. is a miracle of cleanliness. If these people had remained on this side of the water all summer it is likely that they would not have realized, certainly not so acutely, how very dirty Seventh-ave. was. Yet as they passed through it last week they could not but contrast its condition with that of the streets of Paris, of Munich, of Amsterdam, and of a dozen other Continental cities.

Well, all this is a chapter of the old story. But it is the plain duty of every public-spirited citizen to cry and spare not until New-York gets what she is entitled to and what her taxpayers pay so generously for—clean streets. No sensible man for one moment doubts that if our city authorities were honestly bent upon making and keeping the metropolis clean they could readily do so. Why not? Certainly the street-cleaning problem is no more difficult of solution here than it is in the European cities referred to. The trouble is that Tammany Hall is determined to keep the streets in politics; that it approaches the street-cleaning problem primarily from the point of view of politics; that it would rather have the streets remain until the end of time what they are to-day—a disgrace to civilization, an indictment of the public spirit of our people, a menace of their health, a handicap on their prosperity—rather than see them put and kept in perfect condition in pursuance of any system, however admirable, from which politics was divorced, and out of which, therefore, Tammany could not get a "divy."

The chairman of the Committee on Street Cleaning of the Ladies' Health Protective Association in a recent letter to THE TRIBUNE stated that the propriety of holding "a citizens' mass-meeting" at an early day in the interest of street-cleaning reform was under discussion. By all means let such a meeting be held. The people want to know what the Mayor and those associated with him in the government of the city think of and are going to do about the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Street Cleaning; they want to know whether there is any prospect of the block system being adopted, and if not why not; in a word, they want Tammany to show its hand. If a meeting could be held which would be in the large sense a "mass" meeting, a meeting so big and earnest as to be truly representative of the aroused metropolis as a whole, it could hardly fail to accomplish much good. For even the most reckless and selfish of political bosses surrender at discretion when the people demand reform and demonstrate that they are determined to secure it.

A CRY OF DISTRESS FROM HOMBURG.

An Englishman, who has been greatly annoyed by Americans at Homburg this summer, has asked for the sympathy of the British public through "The London Times." His letter to that journal, which the cable has obligingly summarized for our benefit, is extremely sorrowful. His woes have shaken his body and sunk into his soul, and he will return to the embraces of his peers a worn and dispirited man. The best English society at Homburg and elsewhere "has been thinner than usual this year," and it is reasonable to infer that those who have assumed the responsibility of sustaining the honor of England have grown thinner every day. Unless they recuperate rapidly during the autumn and winter they will be in poor condition for the next fashionable season at home. They have been pursued by Americans "into every pleasant retreat," "swamped in the common variety of tourists and lower classes of Americans." This social misery is melancholy enough, but something more and worse is involved. Commercial misfortunes are threatened, and international comity, alas, is trembling in the balance. "It is useless," so writes this abused and wretched man, "it is useless to have Chicago exhibitions, unless the American people can, by education or medical science, uproot the natural voice, which is at present a blight on all social relations, and makes all American diplomacy at foreign courts impossible."

"It is dwedful," a long-suffering Englishman once remarked, "to have to meet a lot of people whom nobody knows, don't you know; but it is a gweat deal more dwedful to have to meet a lot of people whom nobody wants to know, don't you know." And so it is. He was perfectly right. But the problem is not hopeless, after all. Some persons possess a natural instinct which teaches them whom to avoid, and have acquired the valuable art of choosing their own society without displaying rudeness or inflicting pain. There are not a few right here in New-York upon whom no ill-bred English traveller with deceitful credentials has ever succeeded in imposing. There are some clubs, indeed, which have never had occasion to regret their hospitality to English visitors. They have exercised discrimination, and in consequence have no foreign black-list, and no dishonored drafts among their archives. This faculty of perception is well worth cultivating. It means self-respect and repose of mind, and promotes longevity.

The Homburg correspondent's letter suggests another thought. Social generalizations are not always safe, and they should not be indulged in except by those who have a strong sense of responsibility. Disinterested Americans who have observed life closely, and who are accustomed to reflect before they speak, never make the mistake of basing a broad conclusion on a narrow premise. They were not lured into a false judgment of the best English people, for instance, by the English nobleman who, having been asked to dine with a New-York acquaintance, lounged in upon the appointed evening in a velveteen shooting-jacket. Nor have they been led to misapprehend the customs and feelings of their kin beyond the sea by the shabby-genteel comedy at Tranby Croft.

THE ABSENCE OF BROTHERHOOD.

A poor Hungarian woman died of starvation the other day in the Passaic, N. J., Poorhouse. We do not mention the fact because we consider the people of Passaic sinners above other people, but to call attention to the brutality, heartlessness and cruelty which are too common in all public institutions. "Our philanthropic institutions are the glory of our civilization, but God help the people who have to go to them," said a venerable city missionary the other day. And while the remark may seem to do an injustice to many nobly planned and admirably conducted institutions, it contains a substantial basis of truth. The big-hearted men and women who give their money to found a home or a hospital have little idea how often their kindly and generous intentions are frustrated by the cruelty, often thoughtless, and the utter lack of sympathy for those in trouble or suffering, manifested by the men and women in immediate charge. Unthinking observers are frequently surprised at the repugnance of the decent poor to a public institution. No matter how well conducted it may be, and even if they are assured that they will be made thoroughly comfortable in it, they will only enter it as a last resort; and even then many of them would prefer to starve in their own wretched home. But there is nothing unreasonable in their feeling. Not to speak of the fact that the love of home, however poor or humble it may be, is a deeply implanted instinct, the poor know only too well the petty annoyances and cruelties they will meet with from the underlings of the average institution, especially from those not much above their own walk in life. They are not machines or clods, but human beings, with hearts and brains keenly sensitive to the insensate indifference and brutality that are only too often found in institutions erected for the alleviation of human misery and pain.

It is high time that a reform was instituted here. The death from starvation of a woman in a public institution makes only an insignificant item in the great hurly-burly of more important news. But in reality it is a fact of profound importance and significance. This is a Christian land, in which the duty of brotherhood is daily preached and inculcated from a myriad pulpits. It is a land, too, in which almost more than any other the duty of helping the helpless is generally understood and practised. And hence have arisen homes and asylums and hospitals and retreats, designed to meet almost every form of suffering and misfortune. All this is well. We would not say one word in depreciation of these institutions. But it is pertinent to ask if the object for which they were founded is not often defeated because of the absence in them of that spirit of brotherly kindness and sympathy which can alone make them tolerable or useful. Civilization does not consist only of great piles of brick and mortar. To no purpose will we provide a refuge for the oppressed if we do not see to it that the oppressed are made to feel our care for and brotherly interest in them when they go to the refuge.

These are the days when the Christian churches are busily engaged in rereading their archives. It is a time of religious ferment, of speculative discussion and controversy. Is there not danger that in such a period religion may unconsciously come to be identified with views and beliefs? That in our eagerness to establish some new view or prosecute some obnoxious heretic, we may forget that the essence of religion to-day as in every age, is to show brotherly kindness to those around us? "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me," is not a text which figures largely in modern theological controversies; but it is one that should lie at the basis of all theology and all religion. It may be well for the churches to revise their creeds, but it would be still better for them to revise their conduct by striving to infuse the spirit of Christ into the institutions which, whether erected in His name or not, ought to be governed by the principles He died to proclaim.

Several fatal accidents at grade crossings on railways within a few days turn attention once more to the neglect of the legislators of this State to take any steps whatever toward the diminution of this evil. When such an accident attracts widespread notice, there is a public outcry and a demand for the abolition of such dangerous crossings is heard. Then the subject is apt to be laid aside until another sharp reminder is forthcoming. The attention of the Albany Legislature has been called to the subject more than once, but with no result. The agitation ought to be kept up until something tangible is accomplished. It does not require much investigation or the testimony of railroad experts to convince one of the importance of the simplest step which can be taken in the direction of a reform. That is to prohibit the construction of any grade crossings by any railroad in the future. After that the question of a separation of grades may be taken up and some means devised of securing the required end with justice and fairness both to the railroad companies and to the general public.

It is at least charitable to suppose that the man Ramel, who has confessed that he put dynamite on the track of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, is insane. He laughed as he told his story, and said that his only object was to have some fun. As this is the third performance of the kind of which he has been guilty, it would seem advisable to put and keep him under restraint perpetually. Whether insane or not, he is too dangerous a person to be allowed to go at large.

A correspondent of "The City Press" of London, who is travelling in this country, has made a discovery at once startling and shocking. Writing from Brooklyn under date of July 31, 1891, he says: "Our tune of 'God Save the Queen' has been coolly appropriated by our brethren, who have renamed it 'America,' and it is now considered the National Anthem of the United States." And then he quotes the first and last stanzas of Dr. Smith's hymn as a veritable literary "find," comparable in novel interest with the lost books of Pliny. "'Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true." We hardly know which to admire the more, this bold discoverer's enterprise in unearthing such an interesting literary fact,—hitherto doubtless all unknown to the world,—or his virtuous indignation at such an act of larceny, a felony, we beg leave to assure him, fully as heinous as was his own country's "conveying" of the same time-honored air from Germany.

The increase of 15 1-2 per cent in this year's cotton crop does not seem to indicate that the patent specifics for over-production have been extensively tested. It looks now more than ever as though Southern planters would be driven in self-defence to adopt the one natural and efficacious remedy of diversifying their crops.

The new president of Lafayette College has had to deal early with the question of hazing; and Lafayette has the unenviable distinction of opening the hazing season for 1891. Fortunately this hazing was nipped in the bud, the sophomores being discovered and captured before they had actually inflicted any indignities upon the unoffending freshmen. But according to moral science the moral quality of an action resides in the intention, and unfortunately for these sophomores there is no question as to their intention. President Warfield is resolute in his purpose to prevent hazing and is not disposed to deal lightly with the offenders. Their prolonged "rustication" will doubtless follow. As for the two former members of the sophomore class who are said to have egged on the would-be hazers, they ought to be handed over to the police.

So "Boss" McLaughlin is going to lead his Brooklyn forces in person at Saratoga. This is as it should be, though McLaughlin has not gone to a convention as a delegate for several years. Perhaps he hasn't the same confidence in the present Brooklyn contingent that he has had in previous years, and so feels the necessity of being on hand himself to hold the tiller. Mr. Flower's peace of mind will not be increased by the knowledge that the Brooklyn "Boss" is to sit in the convention.

Tax Commissioner Barker has been keeping his eyes open during the summer and is in a position to give valuable testimony respecting the condition of the streets. "I am free to say," he affirmed on Friday, "that the Street-Cleaning Department as at present managed is a disgrace to the city of New-York. I know what I am talking about, and I am prepared to back up what I say with data that will astonish some people." There is no "offensive partisanship" in this denunciation of Beattie's department, for Mr. Barker is equally with Beattie an appointee of Mayor Grant's. The Tax Commissioner voices public sentiment on this subject. Everybody will be glad to get so emphatic an opinion from so good a Tammany authority.

Citizens of Carrollton, a suburb of New-Orleans, are threatened with ruin in a peculiar way. The relentless Mississippi having widened its banks at that point, the New-Orleans authorities have decided to build a new levee 150 or 300 feet behind the old one and abandon the intervening space. The people within the doomed limits have faithfully paid their levee taxes and no compensation has been promised them for the inevitable total destruction of their property. Relief measures are talked of, but their adoption would constitute a curious chapter in municipal history.

Brooklyn had a fair share in the Rochester Convention. One of its delegates was the temporary chairman and made a strong and earnest speech in opening the proceedings. Another received the united support of his fellow-delegates when the ballot for nominating a candidate for Governor was taken, and was on his feet at the earliest moment to move that Mr. Fassett's nomination be made unanimous. Another Brooklyn man, ex-Senator O'Connor, was nominated for Secretary of State, and brings undoubted strength to an uncommonly strong ticket. Brooklyn ought to do its full duty by the Republican party at the polls in November. In a certain real sense it is the political pivot of the State.

PERSONAL.

It has excited comment that no inscription to Robert Browning's memory has been added to his wife's tablet in the Casa Guidi. This explanation is now offered: In order to check the lavish bestowal of such honors on persons of ephemeral note, the municipality decreed that no man, however great, should be granted a tablet until twenty years deceased. Asolo, on the other hand, has not failed to pay due honor to the author of "Asolando" by setting up a suitable inscription on the house in which that volume was written, besides enshrining one of Browning's manuscripts in a glass case in the town museum.

Some one has resurrected this story about Commodore P. Vedder, long State Senator from the Chautauqua district: While a young man, teaching school, he had occasion to punish a mischievous girl, and, as was usual in that day and locality, was about to resort to the ferule. To the offending maid, according to "The Buffalo Express," he said: "Miss ——, give me your hand." She dropped her head and blushed. Again he said, sternly: "Miss ——, I say, give me your hand." Slowly lifting her eyes, she remarked: "Mr. Vedder, this is embarrassing for me. You should not make such proposals in public. However, you must ask my papa first."

The Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland, of Philadelphia, son of the late president of Brown University, was married last week in Providence to Miss Mary Frances Green, sister of Arnold Green, who is recorder of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. Her father, Timothy R. Green, a member of the New-York bar, died early in life. His father, Timothy Green, was a trusted acquaintance of Aaron Burr.

Mr. William Q. Judge, general secretary of the American Theosophical Society, has gone to California for four weeks; and there and at several points along his route as he returns he will deliver lectures.

Theodore C. Bates, of Worcester, announces his intention to resign the chairmanship of the Republican Executive Committee in Massachusetts.

Edward Everett Hale is trying to get Boston to honor Oliver Cromwell by hanging the Puritan soldier's portrait in the Old South Church.

The sentence imposed upon the Rev. Howard MacQueary has been so modified as to continue his suspension beyond the six months at first prescribed, instead of deposing him from the ministry.

Cardinal Manning is credited with having given this text to Bishop Patterson for a temperance sermon: "And they that bare the bier stood still."

Dr. Humphrey Sterer, of Boston, who died last week at a ripe old age, used to relate how, when a youngster in his profession and almost starving, he received $50 in a letter, requesting him to do something of a questionable character. He put the money into an envelope, directed it to the sender, and ran as fast as his feet would carry him to the postoffice, lest his resolve should weaken under temptation.

While in Australia recently, Bernhardt and her company went out sixty miles into the bush, and slept in tents, for the fun of the thing. One night the gentle Sara roused every one by punching him with a bamboo fishing rod, in order to secure a large following for a projected bear-hunt. The actress claims to have killed the animal they were in search of, but some of her attendants declare on the sly that it was insignificant in size.

The late Archbishop of York was sitting next Queen Victoria at dinner on one occasion when Her Majesty asked him how he liked his picture, which had lately come out in "Vanity Fair." "Well, your Majesty," said Dr. Magee, "my children think it isn't half ugly enough for me!" This reply so amused the Queen that she burst into uncontrollable laughter.

A. M. Kelley, whom President Cleveland appointed as American representative in the Egyptian International Court, after Rome and Vienna declined to receive him as American Minister, is at home in Virginia just now, lecturing on the land of the pyramids for charitable purposes.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The erstwhile bobolinks of the North are appearing in Maryland as reedbirds, and as soon as the wild oats ripen they will become plump enough to attract the attention of sportsmen.

The New Rector—I find the work in this parish very interesting indeed.

Miss A.—I should think you might; there are ten unmarried girls to every man in the congregation.—(Life.

"The American Hebrew" quotes the following passage from a religious catechism recently issued by A. A. Autonomoy, the present Court Chaplain of Russia: "If we must be careful in our intercourse with people generally, then we must needs be as distant as possible from those who, while hateful to us, are not alone unbelievers in Jesus Christ, but hereditary enemies to the Cross; those on whom the sinful stain of blood is indelible even by the waters of baptism, according to the wish of their ancestors, who cried out to Pilate: 'His blood be on us and our children.' Therefore, despite all other reasons, is it possible for a Christian to have any friendship for the murderers of Christ? Can there be any sympathy with the enemies of the Cross? The Word of God warns us especially against those who murdered Jesus Christ and His prophets and drove out the Apostles; and against those who do not honor God and are the enemies of all mankind. Such were the Jews in the time of the Apostles; such they are at the present day."

The Abbe Prudt, a rushlight of Napoleon's time, was a most conceited man. The Duke of Wellington met him in Paris, at a dinner given in honor of himself. The abbe made a long oration, chiefly on the state of political affairs, and concluded with the words, "We owe the salvation of Europe to one man alone." "Before he gave me time to blush," said the Duke, "he put his hand on his heart, and continued, 'To me!'"—(San Francisco Argonaut.

Sam Small is going to build a big tabernacle, in Atlanta, Ga., which will have "a free and popular pulpit, in touch with the masses." Sam expects to be the pulpit himself. By the way, his reversion to "Sam," after a brief career as the "Rev. Dr. Samuel W.," seems to be complete.

THE AFTER TIME.

There cometh a time for laughter,
And joy for the days and years;
But ever there cometh after
A time and a place for tears,
Weary of revel and riot.
Sick of the worldly strife,
Cometh the peace—the quiet—
That quicken the founts of life.

And the spirit is disenchanted
With joys that are bitter-sweet,
And the soul which for rest had panted
Falls down at the Master's feet:
The world and its ways seem lonely
And love at the best seems loss—
What help is there then but only
To cling to the crimson cross?

To cling to the cross that blossoms
With blood for the crying shed;
On the tenderest of tender bosoms
To pillow the weary head;
To feel the love that is glowing
From the heart that is quick to beat
With even the harsh rails going
In the beautiful scarred white feet.

O, bird by the storm-winds driven,
Where never a sweet bird sings,
From the wild and the angry heaven
Fly homeward with weary wings
And ye that are worn and weary-
Who faint by the way and fail,
Fly fast from the darkness dreary
To the Rock that was cleft for all!
—(Atlanta Constitution.

Says "The Electrical Review": "It is shown by reports issued by the principal street railway company of Birmingham, England, which has lines operated both by horses and electricity, that storage battery traction is more economical than animal traction, the difference in favor of electricity being about 7 per cent."

Born to the Tripod.—Jinkers—I see there is a split in the National American Press Association, and the little fellows are going for each other hot and heavy, tooth and toenail.

Winkers—Well! Well! Those boys will be editors yet.—(Street & Smith's Good News.

President Warfield, of Lafayette College, is taking vigorous measures to stamp out hazing. Strange that such a relic of feudal barbarism is kept alive by otherwise sensible young men.

The prayer of the Connecticut clergyman who said "O, Lord, we thank Thee that Thou art orthodox," has been equalled by an old lady in Salina, Kan., who prefaced her petition with: "O, Lord, Thou hast probably read in the newspapers how Thy day was desecrated yesterday." Absurd as they appear, both utterances have the merit of proving the simple faith and sincerity of their authors.—(Troy Times.

FELINE AND CANINE.

We know that cats and dogs on earth
Are constantly in strife,
That 'twixt themselves and wicked boys
They lead a sorry life.

Perhaps, in some far distant land,
Beyond this earthly sphere,
There is a heaven for cats and dogs
Themselves, nor boys to fear.

Some place that's free from scratch and bite,
From gun, and stick, and stone,
Where every cat shall have its mouse,
And every dog its bone.

There may their spirits roam around,
Though veiled from mortal sight,
And every dog there have its day,
And every cat its night. —(G. N.

Asking Too Much.—"Of course it hurts, Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater as she applied the liniment and rubbed it in vigorously. "Rheumatism always hurts. You must grin and bear it."

"I'm willing to bear it, Samantha," groaned Mr. Chugwater, "but darn me if I'm going to grin."—(Chicago Tribune.

The way in which the German Emperor salutes certain great people when he visits a town gives some point to a typographical blunder in a Western paper, which recently referred to him as the "German Kisser."

"Delicious fresh air; wonderful invigorating fresh air. You never breathed such air in Massachusetts," writes an enthusiastic young pioneer who has gone to seek his fortune in the Far West. His father replies: "Dear Boy: You can't live on fresh air. I inclose my check for $100, contribution to your fresh-air fund."—(Boston Transcript.

A little Boston girl, who is going to a private school, wants to go to a public school. "I am tired," she says, "of going to a school where the teacher calls us darling."

"Brown, do you know why you are like a donkey?"

"Like a donkey?" echoed Brown, opening wide his eyes. "No, I don't."

"Do you give it up?"

"I do."

"Because your better half is stubbornness itself."

"That's not bad. Ha, ha! I'll give that to my wife when I get home."

"Mrs. Brown," he asked as he sat down to supper, "do you know why I am so much like a donkey?"

He waited a moment, expecting his wife to give it up. She looked at him somewhat commiseratingly as she answered—

"I suppose because you were born so."—(Horseheads Banner.